JULY. 1782. THE NUMB. 2716.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1782.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Wednesday, April 10, 1782. *P. M.*

The Bill, intituled "An Act for regulating and eſtabliſhing Fees" was again read, and ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *for regulating and eſtabliſhing Fees.*

WHEREAS it has been found, by experience, that in general, officers drawing immediate benefit from particular inſtances of their duty, are more ready in undertaking and diligent in executing, than where they have no preſent advantage from them, and therefore it has been thought expedient in this, as well as in moſt other well regulated governments, to permit them in many caſes to take fees adequate to the labour, attendance and importance of their reſpective offices.

AND WHEREAS it is neceſſary, as well for the preventing extortion and undue exaction of fees, by the ſeveral Officers, Attornies at law, and other perſons herein after mentioned, as for their encouragement and ſecurity, that the ſame ſhould be reduced to a certainty, and eſtabliſhed.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame,* That the fees of the ſeveral Officers, Attornies at law, and other perſons herein after mentioned, ſhall be as is herein after aſcertained, limited and appointed; that is to ſay,

The FEES to be paid to the Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council, or Commander in Chief, for the uſe and benefit of the Commonwealth, ſhall be as follows; *to wit,*

For a marriage licence, under hand and ſeal, *one pound ſix ſhillings and three-pence.*

To the perſon taking the bond of indemnification, *three ſhillings and nine-pence.*

A licence to keep a public houſe of entertainment, inn or tavern, and to ſell wine and other liquors in the city of *Philadelphia, five pounds.*

And to ſell other liquors in the ſaid city, except wine, the ſum of *three pounds ten ſhillings.*

A licence to any perſon for the ſame, and to ſell wine and other liquors in the boroughs of *Cheſter, Briſtol* and *Lancaſter,* and in the ſeveral towns within this State, the ſum of *three pounds.*

And for every licence for the ſame, and to ſell wine and other liquors in any other part of the State, the ſum of *two pounds ten ſhillings.*

A licence to a hawker, or a pedlar or petty chapman, travelling with one horſe, *one pound ten ſhillings.*

And the additional ſum of *ten ſhillings* for every other beaſt of burthen.

To the perſon taking the bond of indemnification, *five ſhillings.*

Pardon or reprieve, *one pound.*

For a commiſſion to the Maſter of the Rolls, Sheriff, Coroner, Prothonotary, Clerk of Orphans Court, Clerk of Quarter Seſſions, Regiſter of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, Judges of the Supreme Court and Admiralty, Juſtices of the Peace and Common Pleas, and every other commiſſion, civil or military, including the ſeal, *ten ſhillings* each.

FEES belonging to the Maſter of the Rolls ſhall be as follows;

For recording the laws of the State, for every line not leſs than twelve words, *one penny.*

For all patents, commiſſions, proclamations, or other inſtruments of writing, for every line not leſs then twelve words, *one penny,* to be done in a fair hand, on good paper, in books properly bound.

For every exemplification of a record, *one penny* per line.

For every ſearch, *one ſhilling and ſix-pence.*

For the ſeal of office and certificate, *two ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

The FEES to the Recorder of Deeds in the city and each county, within this State, ſhall be as follows; *to wit,*

For recording any deed, conveyance, mortgage, or other inſtrument of writing, in a fair hand, on good paper, in books, properly bound, *one penny* for every line of twelve words.

Searching any roll or record, *one ſhilling and ſix-pence.*

For every exemplification of a record, *one penny* per line as aforeſaid.

Seal and certificate, *two ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

Taking acknowledgment of ſatisfaction on a mortgage, *one ſhilling and ſix-pence.*

FEES to the Juſtices of the Peace and Common Pleas ſhall be as follows.

Every judgment given in Court, as well in the Common Pleas as in the Quarter Seſſions, *ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

Every recommendation of a perſon for tavern licence, *ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

Every judgment, rule or order in the Orphans Court, *four ſhillings.*

For every warrant for a breach of the peace, or other criminal matter, recognizance, mittimus or paſs, depoſition, or other inſtrument, ſigned as a Juſtice of the Peace, *one ſhilling and ſix-pence* each.

Every oath, taxing a bill of coſts, warrant or ſummons for debt, or otherwiſe, judgment, attachment or execution, *one ſhilling and ſix-pence.*

Binding or taking an aſſignment of an apprentice, or taking an acknowledgment of a deed, *two ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

Viewing a and taking a record of it, *ten ſhillings.*

Drawing the conviction of any perſon for petty larceny in form, and ſigning the ſame, to each of the Juſtices, *five ſhillings.*

FEES to the Clerk of the Orphans Court in each county ſhall be as follows;

Reading, filing and entering every petition, or report, or record, *two ſhillings and nine-pence.*

Entering every judgment, order or rule of Court, *one ſhilling and nine-pence.*

Copy of any judgment, order or rule of Court, with ſeal and certificate for the uſe of the party, *four ſhillings.*

Giving notice of ſale of lands, for every advertiſement judged neceſſary by the Court, *one ſhilling and ſix-pence.*

Every citation, with the ſeal of office, *four ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

Every ſubpœna, *four ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

Every ſearch, *one ſhilling and ſix-pence.*

Copy of a record, for every line of twelve words, *one penny.*

Seal and certificate, *one ſhilling and ſix-pence.*

FEES to the Attorney-General ſhall be as follows:

For every capital cauſe, to be paid by the party, if able, otherwiſe by the county, *three pounds.*

For every ignoramus bill, on a capital charge, to be paid by the county, *one pound ten ſhillings.*

For every other proſecution by indictment as follows:

For every ignoramus bill, &c. to be paid by the county, *nine ſhillings.*

If ſubmitted to on plea of guilty, *eighteen ſhillings.*

On every trial at bar, *one pound ten ſhillings.*

On every indictment removed into the Supreme Court by the party, *three pounds*; if removed by the Attorney-General, the ſame fee as in the inferior court.

FEES belonging to the Attornies in the courts of Common Pleas, in each county within this State, ſhall be as follows:

Filing warrant of Attorney or precipe, in every cauſe, *fifteen ſhillings.*

Filing a declaration, pleading, and all other proceedings, prior to judgment on the part of plaintiff or defendant, the ſum of *ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

On a judgment obtained, the further ſum of *twelve ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

Attending a writ of enquiry, *fifteen ſhillings.*

And the fees to the Attornies in the Supreme Court ſhall be double what they are in the inferior court.

FEES belonging to the Prothonotary, or Clerk of the court of Common Pleas in each county, ſhall be as follows:

For every writ of arreſt, attachment, ſummons or replevin, *ſix ſhillings and ſeven-pence.*

Entering every action, *ſix-pence.*

Filing the recipe and warrant of attorney, *ſix-pence* each, *one ſhilling.*

Taking the ſheriff's return and affidavit, when neceſſary, *nine-pence* each, *one ſhilling and ſix-pence.*

Taking ſpecial bail, or entering an appearance, *one ſhilling.*

Entering and filing every declaration, plea, application, and the iſſue, each *ſix-pence.*

Entering every rule of court, and a continuance, when no particular rule is taken, for each *nine-pence.*

Every common venire jucatores, when iſſued, *ſix ſhillings.*

Every venire for a ſtruck jury, *ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence.*

Calling and atteſting the jury, *one ſhilling.*

Swearing witneſſes, and a conſtable to attend the jury, and reading every depoſition in evidence, *ſix-pence* each.

Taking the verdict, *nine-pence.*

Recording the judgment, *nine-pence.*

Every execution, writ of partition, writ of poſſeſſion, ſcire facias and eſtreatment, *ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

Taking Sheriff's return of the ſame, *nine pence.*

Entering ſatisfaction, *one ſhilling.*

Bill of coſts and taxing, *one ſhilling and nine-pence.*

Entering the acknowledgment of a Sheriff's deed, *two ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

For every ſubpœna, *four ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

For each ticket, *one ſhilling.*

For a bail piece, *two ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

Reading every writ of error, habeas corpus, certiorari, procedendo, report or petition, or other inſtrument of writing, in open Court, *one ſhilling* each.

Every exemplication of a record, for every line of twelve words, *one penny.*

Seal and certificate, *four ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

For every ſearch, *one ſhilling.*

FEES belonging to the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court ſhall be double, or twice as large as thoſe allowed to the reſpective Clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas, and for every habeas corpus, certiorari, writ of error, procedendo, mandamus, diſtringas, or other writ, *fifteen ſhillings.*

For making out a ſpecial liſt of jurors, copies and ſtriking, *twelve ſhillings.*

Drawing a recognizance to proſecute a writ of error or certiorari, ſtipulation to proſecute, attachment, entering bail, &c. *ſix ſhilling.*

Making up the whole record for trial at Niſi Prius, containing the declaration, pleadings and imparlances, *one pound ten ſhillings.*

Making up the poſtea, *fifteen ſhillings.*

FEES to the Clerk of the Quarter Seſſions in each county ſhall be as follows:

To entering every action or indictment, *ſix-pence.*

Calling and arraigning the defendant, *nine-pence.*

Entering every appearance, *one ſhilling.*

Entering every ſubmiſſion, plea, verdict, judgment, calling and atteſting the jury, taking or reſpiting recognizances, reading every petition, entering a noli proſequi, or any other rule of Court or continuance, *nine-pence* each.

Reading every writ of habeas corpus, or certiorari, *one ſhilling.*

For every exemplification of an indictment, or any other record, *one penny* for each line of twelve words.

To ſeal and certificate, *two ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

For ſwearing a Conſtable and witneſſes, each *ſix-pence.*

Capias ſur indictment, *ſix ſhillings and ſeven-pence.*

For diſcharging a priſoner by proclamation, or otherwiſe, *one ſhilling.*

For every ſubpœna, *four ſhillings and ſix-pence,* and for every ticket, *one ſhilling.*

Reading and entering the return of a road, *two ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

For recording the ſame, *one penny* per line for every line of twelve words.

For a venire facias, *ſix ſhillings.*

Entering ignoramus, to be paid by the county, *nine-pence.*

Making out eſtreats for levying fines and forfeitures of each ſeſſion, *five ſhillings,* to be paid by the county.

For every recommendation for a tavern licence, and taking bond, *ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

Every recognizanee, *one ſhilling and ſix-pence.*

Docquet, *nine-pence.*

Bill of coſts and taxing, *three ſhillings and nine-pence.*

And the FEES belonging to the Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and to the Clerks of the Courts of Admiralty ſeſſions, ſhall be double, or twice as large as thoſe allowed to the reſpective Clerks of the Courts of Quarter Seſſions, to be paid by the party, if able, otherwiſe by the county.

And for making up the record of conviction, containing the proceedings at large, to be laid before the Preſident and Council, *one pound fifteen ſhillings.*

Copy of the liſt of the petit jury for the priſoner, *four ſhillings.*

And the FEES to the Clerk of the Orphans Court in every county, ſhall be as follows; *to wit,*

Reading, filing and entering every petition, or report on record, *two ſhillings and nine-pence.*

Entering every judgment, order or rule of Court, with ſeal and certificate, for the uſe of the party, *four ſhillings.*

Giving notice of the ſale of lands, for every advertiſement judged neceſſary by the Court, *one ſhilling and ſix-pence.*

Every citation, with the ſeal of office, *four ſhillings and ſix-pence*

Every ſubpœna, *four ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

Every ſearch, *one ſhilling.*

Copy of a record, for every line of twelve words, *one penny*; ſeal and certificate, *one ſhilling and ſix-pence.*

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Clerks of the Orphans Court in every county within this State ſhall, and they are hereby enjoined to provide good large books, of royal or other large paper, well bound and covered, wherein they ſhall record, in a fair and legible hand, all the proceedings of the ſaid Orphans Court, held within the ſaid Counties reſpectively, together with exact draughts of the lands divided by order of the ſaid Court.

And the FEES to the Regiſters for the Probate of Wills in each county, &c. ſhall be as follows; *to wit,*

Granting letters of adminiſtration under the ſeal, regiſtering the ſame, and taking bonds, *fifteen ſhillings.*

Granting a probate of a will, with the copy annexed, under the ſeal, and regiſtering the ſame, *ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

Filing the inventory, and certifying the time of its being filed on the back of the bond, or, if no bond, giving a certificate to the executors *one ſhilling and ſix-pence.*

Copy of the inventory, if it do not exceed one hundred pounds, *three ſhillings and nine-pence,* but if it amount to more, *ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

A citation, *two ſhillings and ſix pence.*

A ſearch, *one ſhilling and ſix-pence.*

Every caveat, *one ſhilling.*

Filing and entering a renunciation, *one ſhilling.*

Settling the accounts of an adminiſtration or executorſhip, if under one hundred pounds, *ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence,* and if above one hundred pounds, at the rate of *five ſhillings* for every hundred after the firſt.

Every copy or exemplification of a will or other paper, at the rate of *one penny* for every line of twelve words.

Seal and certificate to any copy or other paper, *two ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

Oaths of executors or adminiſtrators, and ſubſcribing witneſſes *ex officio,* adminiſtering an oath or affirmation to any other witneſs or witneſſes, *one ſhilling* each.

Taking every depoſition in writing in any caſe before him, *two ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

Definitive ſentence in any cauſe, litigated before him and two aſſiſtant Juſtices, and recording the ſame, *five ſhillings.*

Quietas, *four ſhillings.*

FEES belonging to the Sheriff of each county ſhall be as follows:

For ſerving every writ, arreſt, and taking into cuſtody, with bail bond or commitment, and returning the ſame, *ten ſhillings,* and *two-pence* per mile for travelling expences.

Serving a ſummons, ſubpœna, or copy of a declaration in ejectment, and return, *ſix ſhillings.*

Summoning and returning a jury on every venire, *ſix ſhillings.*

Executing and returning an execution on lands, goods or chattles, a bench warrant or attachment, writ of entry, or writ of ſeiſin, each *ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

Selling the lands or goods executed, or delivering them to the creditor, and making return, for any ſum not exceeding *one hundred pounds, ſix-pence* by the *pound,* and above an *hundred pounds three-pence* by the *pound,* and no more; and that no poundage ſhall be paid for more than the real debt in the execution; turnkeys fees to be paid for every commitment upon the diſcharge of the priſoner.

Executing every writ of enquiry or eſtreatment, receipts of forcible entry or detainer, attending jury of view, and every other inquiſition of partition of land or otherwiſe, writs of reſtitution, atteſting the jury, and making return, *one pound* each.

Aſſigning a bail bond, *one ſhilling and ſix-pence.*

Every criminal cauſe, *ten ſhillings.*

Every capital cauſe, *one pound.*

Levying fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, eſtreated and paid to the treaſurer, *ſix-pence* by the pound, to be allowed by the treaſurer out of the ſame.

Copy of a jury pannel, when demanded, *one ſhilling.*

Summoning and qualifying two appraiſers to appraiſe goods taken in execution, *four ſhillings and ſix-pence.*

Branding a criminal, *ten ſhillings.*

Pilloring a criminal, *ten ſhillings,*

[*Remainder in our next.*]

STATE of DELAWARE.

MESSAGE from his Excellency the PRESIDENT to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

HIS Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has given ſo many deciſive proofs of his friendſhip for the United States, and his ſubjects have manifeſted ſuch a ſincere eſteem for us, that I am certain you will learn, with all the pleaſure of a grateful affection, that the wiſhes of our beloved Ally and of *France* have been gratified by the birth of a Dauphin.

Your joy on this occaſion muſt be enlivened by the honeſt warmth which your hearts will feel by expreſſing, in the preſent ſituation of affairs, an inviolable adherence to the engagements of your *alliance,* and a juſt veneration for *national faith.*

The late remarkable change in the Britiſh Miniſtry, uniting a great number of active, able and popular men in the ſame adminiſtration, ſhould in prudence add to the firmneſs and vigor of our councils and proceedings.

Our enemies ought to believe that our ſole aim, in this juſt and neceſſary war, is a ſafe and honorable peace; and, that ſuch a peace, in our unalterable determinations, includes Independence and concert with our Ally.

There is, however, too much reaſon to be perſuaded, that the preſent Miniſters mean no more than to alter the plan of conducting the war, excite jealouſies, diſguſts and diviſions between the powers concerned in it, and while they afford us a temporizing relief from ſome of its diſtreſſes, bend their force againſt our friends, and at laſt return to the accompliſhment of the original object---our deſtruction.

In this manner, it ſeems, all the bleſſings that might be derived from the preſent opportunity are to be ſacrificed to the phantoms of ambition and revenge.

We may by this renewed perſecution be convinced of theſe important truths---that our paſt calamities ought not to be imputed to the late Miniſters, but that every party in the kingdom is ho-

ſtile, and the people in general filled with an inveterate enmity towards us.

Thus, every pretenſion to the eſteem or confidence of *America* being removed, we ſhall receive additional evidence from the extended and deep fixed reſentments of *Great-Britain*, that *France* is our *natural* Ally, and our mutual welfare ſo intimately connected, that whatever injures one nation muſt, in its conſequences, neceſſarily affect the other.

Gentlemen,

The Secretary will lay before you acts of Congreſs, dated January the 8th and 25th, February the 26th and May the 27th.---- Letters from the Commander in Chief, of December the 19th, January the 22d, March the 5th and May the 4th----from the Financier, of January the 3d and 8th, February the 9th, March 9th, April 5th, and May the 9th,-- from the Secretary at War, of April the 9th,---from the Secretary for foreign affairs, of February the 18th and 19th, and May the 14th,---one from General *Greene*, of February the 1ſt---and another from General *Smallwood*, of the 28th of the ſame month.

From the information contained in ſeveral of thoſe letters, you will perceive the indiſpenſible obligations impoſed upon us of drawing forth, from the reſources of this State, early and adequate ſupplies, in compliance with the requiſitions made---while juſtice and policy, as well as the arts and exertions of our enemies, all combine to demonſtrate that every meaſure ought immediately to be adopted, that can be deviſed for the ſupport of *public credit*.

In order to lay a firm foundation for future operations, I hope you will expedite the adjuſtment of all public accounts, and impower and authorize the United States in Congreſs aſſembled to make a final ſettlement of the proportions to be borne by each reſpective State of the general expences of the war, from its commencement to the beginning of this year.

I ſincerely ſhare with you in the high pleaſure you muſt receive from the truly honorable teſtimony given by that diſtinguiſhed commander, General *Greene*, to "the *uniform good conduct, ſingular merit*, and *important ſervices* of the officers and ſoldiers" of our line.

A reinforcement is in readineſs to march to the ſouthward, as will appear from the report which I have deſired Captain *Moore* to make.

The Secretary will communicate to you ſeveral papers concerning the ſale of the veſſel belonging to the State, and the building of another, together with ſome correſpondencies relating to the protection of trade in the river and bay.

As I judged it would give you ſome ſatisfaction to ſee how the accounts of this State with the United States ſtand in the books of their treaſury, I have procured a copy of them, which is herewith ſent.

Gentlemen,

As an attention in government to the manners of the people is ſo eſſential to the proſperity of a State, it is with great regret I find myſelf compelled, by a regard for my duty, to repreſent to you, that ſome further proviſion appears neceſſary for preventing thoſe groſs irregularities at places of public diverſion, now become ſo frequent, by which the morals and circumſtances of many individuals are injured, and the wiſeſt and worthieſt perſons among us, whoſe minds are impreſſed with a ſolemn ſenſe of the diſtreſſes in which our country is involved, are deeply afflicted.

As I preſume you will not chooſe to make a long ſeſſion at this ſeaſon, I will only beg leave to ſubmit to your conſideration, whether it may not be adviſeable to appoint a Committee for the purpoſe of collecting, reviſing and amending the laws prior to the revolution, and preparing an appendix, to contain thoſe that are obſolete, but under which the right to property has been determined, and to ſhew when they were made, expired, or were repealed, with ſuch other obſervations as may be judged proper; ſo that the whole work, being hereafter ſubjected to the judgment and correction of the Legiſlature, and then approved, might form a compleat body of our laws to that period.

Dover, June 12, 1782. JOHN DICKINSON.

Delaware State, ſſ.

In the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, Tueſday, June 18, 1782.

Reſolved unanimouſly,

1. THAT the United Staets in Congreſs aſſembled have, by their confederation, the ſole and excluſive right and power of determining on peace and war, and of entering into treaties and alliances.

2. That the honor and true intereſt of the United States require an inviolable adherence to the engagements of the treaty between His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the ſaid States.

3. That any man, or body of men, that ſhall preſume, without the authority of the ſaid States in Congreſs aſſembled firſt duly had, to enter into a negociation concerning a peace or truce with the King of Great-Britain, or his Agents, ought to be conſidered and treated as enemies of the ſaid States.

4. That the whole power of this State ſhall be exerted for enabling Congreſs to carry on the war, until a peace, conſiſtent with our fœderal union and national faith, can be obtained.

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing reſolutions be immediately tranſmitted to the Delegates of this State in Congreſs, as an inſtruction to the ſaid Delegates.

Sent for concurrence.

In the COUNCIL, *June* 19, 1782.

Read and concurred in.

Signed, by Order of the Council,
THOMAS COLLINS, Speaker.

Extract from the Minutes,
JAMES BOOTH, Clerk of Aſſembly.

Dover, in the Delaware State, June 22, 1782.

IN purſuance of votes of the Council and Houſe of Aſſembly, directions were given for "teſtifying the great and ſincere joy of this State on the birth of the *Dauphin*, an event ſo intereſting to His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and to *France*."

Preparations having been accordingly made, this morning a triumphal arch was erected in the middle of the ſquare. The ſides were formed by two pillars, of the moſt ſimple and ſolid order, the *Tuſcan*, ornamented with the emblems of JUSTICE and HUMANITY. Theſe ſupported the curve, and the whole was finiſhed in the ſtyle of architecture proper for ſuch a building.

On the top of one pillar was fixed a picture, repreſenting three fleurs de lis---the motto----* HYEMEM NON SENTIENT---- On the top of the other another picture, repreſenting the ſun ſurrounded by thirteen ſtars---the motto----† SPIRITUS IDEM ALIT----On the higheſt part of the arch a third picture, repreſenting a young eagle looking up at the ſun and flying towards it---the motto---‡ PATRIIS VIRTUTIBUS--Extending throughout the curve, in ſilver letters, theſe words---§ VOTA GALLIÆ ET AMERICÆ---and under the capitals theſe letters, ‖ S.P.Q.D.

At twelve o'clock the French and American colours were diſplayed on each ſide of the arch, with a continental ſalute from the artillery advanced on the right. A body of the militia, under the direction of ſeveral officers of our troops, ranged themſelves on a line with the artillery, and fired a feu-de-joye.

The higheſt ſatisfaction was expreſſed by every perſon preſent on the auſpicious event, that contributes ſo much to the happineſs of our auguſt Ally and the French nation.

Afterwards the Preſident and the Members of the Legiſlature, with ſeveral gentlemen of the army who were in town, and a large and reſpectable company dined together.

After dinner the following toaſts were drank:----

1. Long life and happineſs to the Dauphin.
2. The United States.
3. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.
4. The Queen and Royal Family of France.
5. The friendly Powers of Europe.
6. General Waſhington and the Army.
7. Count Rochambeau and the French Army.
8. General Greene and the Southern Army.
9. The combined Fleets.
10. The Chevalier de la Luzerne.
11. Perpetuity to our Alliance.
12. A ſafe and honorable Peace---or no Peace.
13. May the Independence of America add to the Happineſs of Mankind in every other Part of the World.

And the Day concluded with the greateſt Feſtivity and good Order.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To the RULERS and PEOPLE of AMERICA.

FROM the inſular ſituation of Great-Britain, from the extent of her foreign territory, and above all from the commerce and reſources of her American dominions, ſhe neceſſarily became a great naval power. Before the diſcovery and ſettlement of the American colonies, all the ſtates of Europe were nearly upon a footing in point of naval force. The aſcendancy which Britain has acquired on the ocean, has been in exact proportion to the greater commerce and populouſneſs of her American colonies. However unwilling Britain may be to acknowledge it, her ableſt ſtateſmen have confeſſed, that "the commerce of "America" is ſtamped upon every beam and ſail of her immenſe and powerful navy.

Let no one be ſurprized therefore that ſhe ſupports a naval war with ſo much equality againſt the combined navies of France, Spain and Holland, and the United States.—This circumſtance, if viewed and improved properly, may ſuggeſt two conſiderations of the utmoſt importance, as matters of triumph and conſolation to the Americans.

1ſt. If the reſource of America alone gave Britain her preſent naval advantages, what will not America be capable of doing for herſelf, when ſhe opens her eyes to behold her native ſtrength on the water? And

2dly. If Britain is ſtill ſo powerful and inſolent upon the ocean from the former tributes of her colonies, what nation will encreaſe and perpetuate that power by aſſiſting her to reduce the United States? Surely not one. Her late naval victory in the Weſt Indies removes her further from an ally than ever.—If Britain is ſo powerful and dangerous to the repoſe of Europe without America, what would ſhe not be, united with America, and eſpecialy with America conquered and enſlaved? It is the intereſt of all the naval powers of Europe, not only to prevent our dependence upon Great-Britain, but even our alliance with her upon terms of the moſt perfect equality. The nations of Europe, nay more, the benighted nations of Aſia and Africa, cry daily with the ſouls under the altar, How long wilt thou, O Lord, ſuffer the beauty and order of thy moral government to be deſtroyed—How long wilt thou ſuffer the tranquility of the globe to be diſturbed—How long wilt thou ſuffer thy earth to be ſtained with human blood in a thouſand places, by the proud uſurpations and extenſive power of Great-Britain.

The nations of Europe know well our reſources for a navy, and I am not ſure whether the moſt enlightened of them do not find the ſame conſolation in obſerving our own ignorance of them, that mankind have ever found in obſerving the ſtrength of the largeſt and moſt uſeful animals combined with ſo much ſtupidity.—Great Britain knows, and trembles with her knowledge of our reſources for naval power. She began the preſent war with the pretence of raiſing a revenue from America, but I have an authentic document to prove that a great ſtateſman near the throne of Britain ſaid to the Hon. Henry Laurens, Eſq; a few years before the war, in a converſation upon American ſubjects, "We muſt clip your canvaſs. You encreaſe too faſt in ſhipping. You will ſoon be too powerful on the water to be governed by the mother country."—Look at the conduct of Britain through every ſtage of the war. Why has ſhe reeked her jealouſy chiefly upon ſailors?—Why did ſhe, in the firſt year of the war, compel American ſeamen to fight on board her ſhips? Why has ſhe given a bounty to every American ſeaman brought into Britain? Why has ſhe made the walls of Mill-Priſon as familiar to many thouſands of them as the walls of their own, or their fathers houſes?—Why has ſhe confined them in loathſome goals and priſon-ſhips in each of her American ports, and thereby deſtroyed the lives of many thouſands of them?—The reaſon is plain. She knows that ſeamen are the nerves of a navy, and that no natural advantages from our climate and ſoil will ever make us an independent or happy people without one.

An Engliſhman upon all national ſubjects is a fool, except upon the ſubject of a navy. "The wooden walls of Britain," is the ſecond toaſt at every fox-hunter's table in England. A colonel in the Britiſh guards, who was taken at York-Town, in an unreſtrained converſation with an American gentleman, and a brother officer in the laſt war, at Briſtol in this ſtate, ſaid, that "the 17th of October 1777, and the 19th of October 1781, were trifling days to Britain, compared with the — of June 1778, when the Britiſh flag under Admiral Keppel was diſgraced by Count d'Orvilliers. We do not value armies (ſaid he). Our dependence is upon our navy. Admiral Keppel has given it a blow from which it will with difficulty recover. He has taught the French to face us ſhip to ſhip, and man to man. Your independence, I fear, will be eſtabliſhed; but remember, it muſt be acquired for you on the ocean." I wiſh this ſpeech of this liberal and enlightened officer could be read every morning in the Congreſs, after the journal of the day.

The Britiſh nation is a huge mob. They are led by their ears. A hue and cry will bring them to believe and to do any thing. Through every ſtage of the American war they have been duped by different words. They were dragged into the war, by holding out to them relief from taxation by throwing part of the burdens of government upon America.—"Subſtantial revenue" was the next parole. "Commiſſioners with full powers, &c." deceived the nation in the year 1778. The miniſtry in the mean while filled their pockets and provided for their friends. The minority in both houſes of Parliament after a ſeven years apprenticeſhip learned the art of the miniſtry. They adopted words that were accommodated to the wiſhes of the nation. "Peace with America" gulled the people, and unlocked the doors of adminiſtration. They have now the treaſures of the nation at their diſpoſal. A war they know is neceſſary to keep the treaſury full enough to gratify their avarice and ambition.

Hear their panegyricks upon that king whom they have ſo often indirectly and juſtly execrated. Read their ſpeeches upon American independence. The United States had far leſs to fear from the ſatiated fury and gratified avarice of Lord North and his junto, than from the hungry poverty and unmortified pride of the preſent miniſtry. There never exiſted, in my opinion, in any country a more formidable combination againſt the liberties of mankind. It is compoſed of the higheſt degrees of the integrity and ignorance—of the abilities and villainy, and of the wealth and prodigality of the whole Britiſh nation.

The man who expects peace in leſs than ſeven years (without a miracle) looks for an event as contrary to the fixed principles of nature, as for a ſtone to aſcend againſt the laws of gravity. The price of a deception with reſpect to America is generally two or three campaigns. The preſent miniſtry have adopted two opinions as falſe as thoſe opinions of their predeceſſors; that we would not fight, that France and Spain would not aſſiſt us, leſt they ſhould encourage a revolt in their own colonies; and that our cauſe would periſh with the annihilation of our paper money. The new miniſtry fooliſhly ſuppoſe, 1ſt. That we are looſely attached to our independence; and 2dly. That we are not ſincere in our profeſſions of regard and affection to the French alliance. Theſe miſtakes will probably coſt Britain another army, two or three more iſlands, and fifty millions of pounds. Engliſhmen have but one ſenſe, that is the ſenſe of feeling. Nothing but miſfortunes can make them wiſe.—But the war we are told for the future is to aſſume a new complexion. It is not only to be carried on by ſea, but it is to be a war of benevolence and proteſtantiſm. It is intended only to reclaim us from the horrors of republicaniſm and popery.

The author of this eſſay has already laid his thoughts before the public upon the ſubject of an American navy, in ſeveral ſhort pieces publiſhed within theſe few weeks in the Pennſylvania Journal, under the ſignature of Retaliation. He has written much and often in favour of the liberties, the independence and alliance of his country—but he declares that he never was more deeply penetrated with a ſenſe of the importance of either of them, than he now is with a ſenſe of the neceſſity and importance of a navy to the United States.

A brave and ſenſible American colonel, in leading his regiment on to the ſecond battle at Trenton, aſked his troops, when he came within ſight of the enemy, "*who* they were?"—they anſwered "Heſſians, ſir."—He aſked them "*what* they were?"—they anſwered "men, ſir."—"And what are you my lads?" (ſaid the colonel) why men, ſir."—"Then (ſaid the colonel) let not one man be afraid of another." In like manner let us enquire what is the compoſition of that moſt formidable Britiſh navy that has ſpread deſolation and tyranny over the world? It conſiſts of nothing but oak and pine, kept together by hemp and iron. And what do we ſee on yonder ſhore? Why foreſts abounding with oaks and pines—mountains abounding with iron ore—and a ſoil capable of producing all the raw materials of ſails and ropes. Then let not the oaks, and pines, and iron of America, be afraid of the oaks, and pines, and iron of Britain. LEONIDAS.

Philadelphia, June 29.

By virtue of Writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, to me directed, will be Expoſed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Coffee-Houſe, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July next at 6 o'clock in the afternoon,

A CERTAIN Brick Meſſuage or TENEMENT, and Lot or Piece of GROUND, ſituate in the Northern-Liberties; containing in breadth, on Third ſtreet, continued, northward, 20 feet, and in length or depth 230 feet, to a certain 40 feet alley, running from Brown ſtreet to Poplar-lane; bounded on the weſt by ſaid Third-ſtreet, on the ſouth by William Faire's ground, on the eaſt by the ſaid 40 feet alley, and on the north by Andrew Eardman Lorian's ground: Late the eſtate of Henry Jones, deceaſed; under the yearly rent-charge or ſum of Two Pounds Ten Shilings, lawful money of Pennſylvania, payable to William Coats, his heirs and aſſigns.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Alſo, to be SOLD at ſaid Time and Place,

TWO-FOURTHS, equal and undivided Parts of a Lot or Piece of GROUND, ſituate in Wicacoa, in Moyamenſing townſhip; bounded by the Swedes parſonage ground, by an alley on Chriſtian-ſtreet, by Swanſon-ſtreet, and by the river Delaware; containing on ſaid alley 88 feet, thence to Swanſon-ſtreet 136 feet, thence to the river 214 feet, thence up the river 38 feet 4 inches, thence up to Swanſon-ſtreet 144 feet 4 inches: Deemed late the eſtate of Simon Sherlock, deceaſed: Under the yearly rent-charge of Eight Pounds Twelve Shillings and Six-pence, payable to the Truſtees of the Swediſh Congregation. Taken in execution, by WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 29, 1782.

By virtue of Writs of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Coffee-Houſe, on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

A SMALL SCHOONER, with her Sails, Rigging, Anchors, &c. as ſhe now lies at SALTAR's Wharff. Taken in execution as the Property of Matthias Bleger, by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Chelſea Iron-Works, December 19, 1781.

WHEREAS the late Partnerſhip of WILLIAM and CHRISTIAN BUTTS and MOSES YEOMAN, Iron-Maſters, of the Chelſea Works, in Greenwich townſhip, in the county of Suſſex, in New-Jerſey, diſſolved on the firſt day of Auguſt laſt; THESE are therefore to requeſt all perſons indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip to make immediate payment to the ſaid partners in manner herein after named, viz. Thoſe perſons living in the Jerſeys, who are indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to pay to the ſaid Moſes Yeoman, who lives now at Oxford Furnace, in the ſaid county of Suſſex; and thoſe perſons living in Pennſylvania, and who are indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to pay their accounts to the ſaid William and Chriſtian Butts, now living at Mount-Pleaſant Iron-Works, in Berks county, in Pennſylvania aforeſaid; and all perſons who have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip are alſo deſired to deliver in their accompts, the Jerſey folks to the ſaid Moſes Yeoman, and the Pennſylvanians to William and Chriſtian Butts, in order to be ſettled and paid. ¶

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, the 17th day of April laſt, a black MARE, about 10 or 12 years old, paces and trots, ſhod all round, has two white feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

July 2, 1782. ¶ SAMUEL AYRES.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Strasburg townſhip, Lancaſter county, Three HORSE creatures; the one a SORREL, about 5 years old, 14 hands high, neither brand nor ear mark; the other a BLACK, 9 or 10 years old, about 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock with D F; the other is a bay MARE, 5 years old, has the ring bone on all her feet, about 14 hands high, no brand mark obſerved on her. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away. ¶ June 20. JACOB KINDICH.

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* *Theſe periſh not with winter.*
† *The ſame ſpirit pervades them all.*
‡ *With paternal virtues.*
§ *The wiſhes of France and America.*
‖ *The Senate and people of* Delaware.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

In an Aſſembly of the Delegates of 59 Volunteer corps of the province of Connaught, held at Ballinaſloe, on Friday the 14th of March, 1782.

The Earl of Clanricard in the Chair.

The following reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to:

Reſolved, That we do heartily approve of the reſolutions and addreſs of the volunteers of the province of Ulſter, made at Dungannon, the 15th February laſt, as they breathe the true ſpirit of liberty, loyalty and toleration, and that we will co-operate with them, and all other corps, who ſhall accede to their reſolutions, at the riſque of our lives and fortunes, for to obtain our juſt and hereditary rights.

That we will conſider every member of Parliament, who ſhall act contrary to the voice of the nation in reſpect to the grievances mentioned in theſe reſolutions, as betraying the truſt repoſed in him by his conſtituents, as abdicating his ſeat as repreſentative of the people, and as meriting all the ignominy his country can poſſibly beſtow on him.

That in the preſent critical ſituation of this country, owing to the unlimited corruption which forms the preſent ſyſtem of the miniſtry, it is neceſſary for the people to enquire into the conduct of their repreſentatives, who are not juſtifiable in diſobeying their inſtructions, ſince it is from the people alone they derive their power; for it would be abſurd to call thoſe people repreſentatives, who act diametrically oppoſite to the ſentiments of thoſe who delegated them.

That the integrity of the people is the moſt effectual curb to repreſs the venality of their repreſentatives, and that, if independent counties and towns do chooſe repreſentatives in Parliament, who act notoriouſly under the influence of government, it is ridiculous for them to complain of this corruption, which experience ought to have accuſtomed them to look for, and in which they themſelves are accomplices.

That no perſon ought to be elected to ſerve in Parliament, till he has previouſly engaged to do all in his power to obtain the redreſs of all our national grievances, and to obey the inſtructions of his conſtituents.

That the opinion entertained, that friendſhip and private obligations are a tie which juſtifies votes in favour of members of Parliament, is founded upon a falſe notion of honor, and has the moſt pernicious conſequences to national virtue; for it is diſcharging a private debt at the expence of the public, and acquitting one's ſelf of an obligation towards an individual, by a ſacrilegious infraction of all we owe to public ſociety.

That it be recommended to the Grand Juries to enter into regulations to forward the meeting of the Aſſemblies of the country, in order to examine and direct the conduct of their Repreſentatives.

That no power upon earth has any right to make laws to govern this kingdom, except the King, the Lords and the Commons of Ireland; and that we will, at the riſque of our lives and fortunes, reſiſt the execution of all other laws, for we do conſider as abſolute ſlavery, the being governed by a foreign Legiſlature, over which we have no controul.

That we do expect from our Legiſlature a declaration of our national rights.

As it has been ſuggeſted to us, that the preſent conduct of the Iriſh nation has been repreſented in England, as an effect of the deſire of the people of this country to break off all commuication with Great-Britain.

RESOLVED, *That we are perfectly convinced that there is not a man in this kingdom, who entertains a deſire ſo fatal to the proſperity of the two nations. On the contrary, we declare for ourſelves, and we are fully perſuaded that ſuch is the univerſal ſentiment of Ireland, that the object of the preſent meaſures, is that of removing every cauſe of jealouſy, in order that we may have it in our power cordially to embrace our ſiſter nation, and cement an indiſſoluble union between us, being attached to her by all ſorts of connections; by every motive of intereſt and affection, that can unite two nations, ſurrounded as ſhe is by numerous enemies, we are determined to ſhare her liberty and fate.*

That the thanks of this aſſembly be given to the delegates who met at Dungannon the 15th of February laſt, for their great zeal in the cauſe of their country, and that our ſecretary ſend a copy of theſe reſolutions to Captain Dawſon, their ſecretary.

That four members of each of the four counties repreſented in this aſſembly, (ſeven forming a quorum) ſhall be, and they are hereby appointed to form a committee, until our next general aſſembly, and to act for the volunteer corps repreſented here, and to call a general aſſembly of the province if occaſion ſhould require it; in conſequence whereof 16 *perſons of note, from the four counties of Galway, Sligo, Mayo, and Roſſcommon, were nominated for this committee.*

RESOLVED, *That the ſaid committee ſhall name eight of its members to form a committee at Dublin, (three of whom ſhall act in the abſence of the others) for the purpoſe of correſponding with the committee of Ulſter, and with all other committees who may enter into ſimilar reſolutions.* Signed by order of the province of Connaught,

JAMES JOICE, Secretary.

[In the province of Connaught are ſix counties; four only appear in their proceedings, where were the volunteers of the counties of Leitrim and Clare? No reaſon is given for their abſence on this occaſion.]

The reſolves of the corporation and inhabitants of the city of Londonderry; the high ſheriff and grand-jury of the county of Kilkenny, the delegates met at Baltinglaſs, are nearly the ſame of thoſe of the volunteers of Connaught. The laſt further obſerve, that prodigality, miſapplication of the grants of parliament, of which no account is given; the profuſion of government towards unworthy objects; the increaſe of penſions; ſinecure places; the civil and military eſtabliſhments; uſeleſs boards; are not only the origin of the debts and taxes under which the nation groans, but add to the oppreſſive and unconſtitutional influence of the crown, and are grievances, which muſt be redreſſed.

At a meeting of the high ſheriff and grand-jury of the county of Antrim, held at Carrickfergus, 22d March laſt, beſides reſolves like thoſe of the Connaught volunteers, add, that they will make every conſtitutional effort to extend the independence of Ireland, to the ſecuring of the liberty and equality of commerce; to the regulating by a law of Ireland, limited to the proviſion made for their pay and ſupport, the troops ſtationed in this kingdom, and allowed of by the parliament of Ireland, and no further; and to ſecure the liberty of the ſubjects of Ireland, and the due adminiſtration of juſtice, an act be paſſed, by which the judges of this kingdom ſhall hold by independent commiſſions, and enjoy permanent ſalaries, like as the judges do in Great-Britain.

BOSTON.

June 20. The attentions which are ſhewn in England to a character ſtained by every mark of private infamy, as well as public proſtitution, as is the caſe of that diſtinguiſhed traitor Arnold, is a proof among a number of others, of the perſons who have had the direction of affairs in that country being as deſtitute of the true ſentiment of honour, as they are known here to be deficient in the common principles of humanity. Very different is this from the manly ſpirit diſplayed by the Spaniards on a ſimilar occaſion---"That generous people, ſays the celebrated Robinſon, deteſted Bourbon's crime (a nobleman who had deſerted to the Spaniards on ſome pretended ſlight, and as much ſuperior to Arnold as poſſible) and notwithſtanding his great talents and important ſervices, they ſhunned all intercourſe with him, to ſuch a degree, that Charles having deſired the Marquis de Villena to permit Bourbon to reſide in his palace while the court remained at Toledo, he politely replied, that he could not refuſe gratifying the Emperor in that requeſt; but added, with a true Caſtilian dignity of mind, that he muſt not be ſurpriſed if the moment the conſtable departed, he ſhould burn to the ground a houſe which, having been polluted by the preſence of a traitor, became an unfit habitation for a man of honour."

While we regret the loſs which our very amiable and brave allies have ſuſtained in the Weſt-Indies, we cannot help felicitating the public on the opening proſpect of ſolid aſſiſtance from the Dutch, whoſe marine is daily growing more formidable, and in addition to that of their friends in Europe, muſt now form the moſt auguſt naval confederacy, which perhaps has ever exiſted.

CHATHAM *June* 26.

Intelligence being received at Elizabeth-Town of two whale boats, fitted for a two months cruiſe in the Delaware bay, lying at a wharff the north ſide of Staten Iſland, a plan was concerted to ſurprize and bring them off, which was put in practice laſt Thurſday night, and the boats, with all their appurtenances, were ſafely moored at Elizabeth-Town bridge next morning, together with eighteen priſoners that were on board, ſix of whom valuable Negroes. The party, continentals and volunteers, conſiſted of upwards of thirty, commanded by Major Crane. There was a ſentinel in each boat, who hailed, and attempted to fire on the party, but their pieces providentially flaſhed in the pan, the party, regardleſs of danger, ruſhed on them with ſuch impetuoſity, that they had not time to prime again, and a few moments put them in complete poſſeſſion of their object, without any farther alarm.

Lippencot, we are told, has certainly received ſentence of death by a Court Martial, for the murder of Captain Huddy, and it is expected, will either be executed at New-York or ſent out this week.

RICHMOND *(Virginia)* June 22.

The lateſt accounts from our ſouth-weſtern frontiers wear a more favorable appearance; the Indians have not for ſome weeks paſt done any miſchief in that quarter, and it is thought they will not attempt any thing more againſt it this ſeaſon.

Affairs ſeem to continue in the ſame quiet ſtate to the ſouthward that they have been in for ſome time paſt, nor do we hear of any movements of General Greene's army, or of the Britiſh garriſon at Charleſtown.

In conſequence of intelligence from the northward, of a large number of tranſports at New-York falling down to the Narrows, we hear that orders have been iſſued by government for the militia to hold themſelves in readineſs to march at a moment's warning.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 3.

Extract of a letter from South-Carolina, dated Bacon's Bridge, May 11, 1782.

"There have been lately partial advantages gained by the ſcouting parties of both armies, but nothing worth particulariſing. The 19th and 30th Britiſh regiments, under command of General O'Hara, ſailed from Charleſtown a few days ſince, ſuppoſed to be deſtined for Jamaica. Mr. Leſlie is opening a deep canal from Aſhley to Cooper rivers (within the one already made) and we have reaſon to believe he will contract his works, as his numbers are now inferior to ours.

"General Wayne lies at Ebenezer, 20 miles from Savanna. He expects to be reinforced this week with 500 men, after which it is ſaid he will make an attempt upon their works. There is a great probability of his ſucceeding as the Heſſian troops at that poſt have been twice diſarmed for attempting to march off in a body.

"The deſertions from the enemy at Charleſtown, avarage 20 men per week. There has been one inſtance of 2 officers and 26 men (refugees) coming out in a body with their arms, &c."

*** The holders of Continental Loan Office Certificates are earneſtly requeſted to meet at the State-Houſe, on Friday next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to concert a mode of application for the purpoſe of procuring juſtice to be done to the creditors of the public.

To His EXCELLENCY the MINISTER of FRANCE.

The ADDRESS of the COMMANDER in CHIEF, the Generals and other Officers of the AMERICAN ARMY on the Banks of the Hudſon:

SIR,

AMID the general expreſſion of joy on the auſpicious birth of a Dauphin, permit us, the officers of the American army, to offer more than a ſilent approbation of thoſe ſentiments and congratulations which have been preſented by Congreſs, the repreſentative body and ſovereign power of the United States, through you to our great and illuſtrious Ally on this happy event.

There are circumſtances, Sir, which render that, which in a degree is pleaſing to all, peculiarly ſo to ſome; the harmony and friendſhip which ſubſiſted between the troops of your auguſt Sovereign and us, during the laſt campaign (when the only contention lay in endeavours to exceed each other in acts of emulation and brotherly kindneſs) give us this pre-eminence.

The blood freely offered on both ſides, which was ſpilt in the ſame trench, and often mixed in a common ſtream, for the ſupport of thoſe rights which are intereſting to the feelings of humanity and the privileges of freemen, is ſuch a cement to the friendſhip of the two nations, as nothing but a departure from the principles of the union, which Heaven avert! can ever diſſolve.

Not to participate then in the general ſatisfaction occaſioned by an event which adds to the felicity of a monarch, who may be viewed in the ſame moment as the father of his own nation and protector of the liberties of others; and which contributes ſo much to the happineſs of a people to whom we are allied in intereſt and affection, would be an argument of great inſenſibility on our part.

That Divine Providence may ſhed its choiceſt bleſſings upon the King of France and his royal conſort, and favour them with a long, happy and glorious reign; that the Dauphin may live to inherit the virtues and the crown of his illuſtrious progenitors; that he may reign over the hearts of a happy and generous people, and be among the happieſt in his kingdom, is our ſincere and fervent wiſh.

In behalf of the army,

G. WASHINGTON.

ANSWER from His Excellency the Chevalier de la LUZERNE to his Excellency General WASHINGTON, Commander in Chief, and the other Generals and Officers of the American Army on the Banks of the Hudſon.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1782.

Gentlemen,

I WILL not fail to tranſmit to his Majeſty the addreſs you have been pleaſed to ſend me, on the birth of an Heir to his Crown. The joy this event has communicated to you will impart much ſatisfaction to him; and he will learn with pleaſure, that the ſame army, which has exhibited ſo many proofs of intrepidity and of patriotiſm, with which his own troops have ſo often fought the common enemy, with an harmony and concert the moſt perfect, are now the moſt zealous in declaring, that nothing can be unintereſting to them that is affecting to the French nation.

The young Prince, whoſe birth is now the ſubject of your congratulations, gentlemen, will, from his infancy, hear the renown of thoſe glorious actions, by which you ſecure the happineſs and independence of this vaſt continent.

When inſtances ſhall be cited to him of diſintereſtedneſs, conſtancy, heroiſm, and all the other military virtues, the names of your illuſtrious chiefs will be always repeated. He was born at a time when victory was rewarding the efforts of the two nations; this is a fortunate omen of his own future glory; and of his being himſelf, one day, the protector of your independence, and the guardian of that alliance which cements France to theſe United States.

The veneration which your virtues and exertions, gentlemen, have inſpired me with, greatly enhances the pleaſure I feel in becoming, to the King my maſter, the interpreter of your ſentiments. I pray you to be aſſured, that no one is, with a more perfect reſpect than I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble ſervant,

(Signed) THE CHEVALIER DE LA LUZERNE.

FROM THE NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

LOOK ABOUT YE!

WHAT is become of our money? A few months ago we had plenty to pay our taxes, and to anſwer other neceſſary purpoſes. I believe there was as much among us as ever there was, and it was faſt diffuſing itſelf. There was enough. It is gone; and I will tell you where: It is gone to New York to buy goods; and goods of thoſe kinds which are not only uſeleſs, but ruinous to any people, and particularly to a plain frugal people. It is computed that not leſs than forty or fifty thouſand pounds have gone in a few weeks.---The infamous trade grows faſt, for ſham ſeizures and condemnations now ſpread the cover of law over it.---You fair traders muſt either ſhut up your ſhops, or turn rogues too. Theſe moon-light pedlars can underſell you. Sir Guy Carleton is come over with the plan. Powder and ball muſkets and bayonets, cannot conquer us, but we are to be ſubdued with Britiſh gewgaws. Rather than fail they will come at firſt coſt. The Delaware is watched; our coaſts are watched, that we may not be able to get goods elſewhere, or to have any market for our produce. Our money is to be drawn away, and then we can do nothing; all muſt ſtop. This is the ſcheme laid for our overthrow. Can thoſe who have any concern in bringing along theſe New-York goods be whigs? They are the worſt of tories, mean, underhanded, ſkulking wretches. They could not hurt us half ſo much if they were to take their arms and join the Britiſh troops. We can deal with an open enemy; but now, like worms, they are eating through the bottom of the veſſel, and down we go without ſeeing of our deſtruction. Rouſe brother Jerſeymen! let us teach theſe puny ſchemers that if they do find means to evade the laws, we have however the ſame elements in our power as in the days of the ſtamp-act, as in the days of the tea-act. Their goods are not proof againſt fire or water. We are able to help ourſelves in a ſhort-hand way when it becomes neceſſary. The ſtate is not to be ruined, our independence is not to be defeated by a tribe of dodgers, and their paltry goods. In a word, my countrymen, awake to your danger. There is no half-way. Break up this trade root and branch, or it will break you up.

A PLAIN FARMER.

LOOK ABOUT YE!

By the UNITED STATES in Congreſs aſſembled, June 21, 1782.

ON the report of a Committee, to whom was recommitted their report on a motion of Mr. Maddiſon, Congreſs paſſed the following act:

WHEREAS the enemy, having renounced the hope of accompliſhing their deſigns againſt the United States by force alone, are reſorting to every expedient which may tend to corrupt the patriotiſm of their citizens, or to weaken the foundation of the public credit: And in purſuance of this policy are encouraging to the utmoſt a clandeſtine traffic between the inhabitants of this country, and thoſe who reſide within the garriſons and places therein, now in their poſſeſſion: And whereas ſome of the ſaid inhabitants prompted either by a ſordid attachment to gain, or by a ſecret conſpiracy with the enemies of their country, are wickedly engaged in carrying on an illicit traffic, whereby a market is provided for Britiſh merchandiſes, the circulating ſpecie is exported from the United States, the payment of taxes is rendered more difficult and burdenſome to the people at large, and great diſcouragement occaſioned to honeſt and lawful commerce:

Reſolved, That it be, and hereby is recommended to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, to adopt the moſt efficacious meaſures for ſuppreſſing all traffic and illicit intercourſe between their reſpective citizens and the enemy.

Reſolved, That the legiſlature, or in caſe of their receſs, the executives of the ſeveral States, be earneſtly requeſted to impreſs, by every means in their power, on the reſpective citizens at large, the baneful conſequences apprehended by Congreſs from a continuance of this illicit and infamous traffic, and the neceſſity of co-operating with the public meaſures, by ſuch united, patriotic and vigilant exertions, as will detect and bring to legal puniſhment thoſe who ſhall have been in any manner concerned therein.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, June 27, 1782.

Ordered, That all Judges Juſtices, Sheriffs, and other peace officers of the State, be required to arreſt all perſons found hawking or peddling contrary to law; and more eſpecially all Britiſh priſoners, whether natives of that country or foreigners, and the wives or agents of ſuch Britiſh priſoners, who ſhall be found ſelling, or offering to ſale or barter any goods, wares or merchandize of any kind, under any pretence whatſoever, in order that they may be dealt with according to law.

Extract from the minutes,

TIMOTHY MATLACK, Sec'ry.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, Inn-keeper, on the top of Cheſnut-Hill, a large red COW, with a white face and white along her belly and the letter A cut upon one of her horns, but which not particularly remembered. Whoever takes up the ſaid cow and delivers her to the owner, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

June 8 1782. ¶ ANDREW DEHAVEN.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the morning of the 24th inſt. A NEGROE MAN, named SAM, about 35 years of age, five feet eight inches high, an ill looking thick lipped fellow, limps as he walks. Had on, when he went away, a new ſhirt and trowſers of tow linen, a flannel waiſtcoat without ſleeves, old ſhoes and a woollen cap. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and will bring him home, or confine him in any goal, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

Head of Elk, June 25, 1782. ‖ JONATHAN BOOTH.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Miles-Town, Philadelphia county, on the old York road, 7 miles from the Court-houſe, Two HORSES, one a bright Bay, 15 years old, and about 14 hands and 3 inches high, hollow back'd, and moves well; the other a black Stone Horſe, 6 years old, about 14 hands and a half high, and ſlender made. Whoever takes up and ſecures the thief and horſes, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice and the owner get his horſes again, ſhall receive a REWARD of FIFTY DOLLARS, and for the horſes only, SIXTEEN DOLLARS, paid by

May 20. ¶ ELIJAH TOMLINSON.

STRAYED or STOLEN, about two weeks ago, from Joſeph Turner, Eſquire's, plantation, in Paſſyunk townſhip, a black GELDING, five years old, 15 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, has a little white on booth his hind footlock joints, a natural trotter. Whoever ſecures the aforeſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD, and if ſtolen, all reaſonable charges, paid by

July, 1, 1782. ¶ CHRISTIAN GROVER.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Merion, Philadelphia county, the 15th of June, 1782, a ſtray COW, with a white face, branded on the horn. The owner coming, proving property and paying charges, may have her again,

¶ THOMAS BUTLER,

JAMES BALLENTINE, *Poſt-rider*,

HEREBY gives NOTICE to his Employers, that the Year, for which he engaged to ride, will expire the 11th of July next; and as many of his Subſcribers have neglected to fulfil their Engagements, by with-holding their Subſcriptions, contrary to Agreement; he therefore requeſts ſuch as are in Arrears, to leave the Money at the Stages where their Papers are left, to enable him to diſcharge his Contract with the Printers, otherwiſe he muſt be under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of calling on them in another Manner. June 19, 1782.

WILLIAM SMITH,

Has juſt imported in the ſhip Favorite, Captain Buchanan, from France, a freſh and valuable aſſortment of

MEDICINES,

Which will be diſpoſed of, on as moderate terms as poſſible, in large or ſmall quantities, at his *Medicinal Store*, in *Third-ſtreet*, a few doors above *Market-ſtreet*,

Among a variety of other articles are the following, viz.

CAMPHOR,
Opium,
Liquorice Root,
Gentian,
Saffron,
Oil of Vitriol,
Sweet Oil,
Sal. Ammoniac,
Valerian,
Cream of Tartar,
Verdigreaſe,
Jallap,
Glauber and Epſom Salts,
Flour of Sulphur,
Camomile Flowers,
Borax,
Gum Arabic,
----- Aſſafœted,
----- Myrrh,
Eſſence of Bergamot,
------- of Lemons,
Lapis Calaminaris,
Orange Flower Water,
Red Præcipitate,
Senna,
Manna, &c.

At the ſame place may be had, PERUVIAN BARK, of a ſuperior quality, and a very general aſſortment of

PATENT MEDICINES, viz.

Anderſon's, Hooper's, Keyſer's and Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Daffy's Elixir, Godfrey's Cordial, Hærlem Oil, Turlington's Balſam, Walker's Drops, Hill's Medicines, James's Powder's, Britiſh Teeth Powder, &c.

Medicine Cheſts for *ſhips* and *families*, remote from a *Phyſician*, properly prepared; and all orders from *Practitioners*, *Store-keepers* and others punctually atttended to.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Favorite, Captain Buchanan, from France, and to be SOLD by the BALE, at the STORE of

JOSIAH HEWES,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet,

SUPERFINE and Second BROADCLOTHS;
A Variety of SILKS and GAUZES;
Royal, Laval & Check LINENS & Linen HANDKERCHIEFS;

At ſame Place may be had,

A few Caſks of excellent SWEET OIL;
RAISINS and CURRANTS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

The TIME of a ſtout, healthy

NEGROE LAD,

About 18 Years of Age, brought up to Farming and driving a Team. Enquire of the Printers hereof. †

JERUSALEM,

Or a REPRESENTATION of that famous CITY,

WHICH was exhibited in this city 14 years ago, is now to be ſeen at the houſe of MICHAEL CRAFT, near the ſign of the Blue Ball, in Second-ſtreet, Campingtown, above the Barracks, every afternoon from four o'clock till nine at night. It repreſents Jeruſalem, the Temple of Solomon, and his royal Throne, all the noted Mountains, Houſes and Towers in and near ſaid city; likewiſe the Sufferings of our Saviour from the Garden of Gethſemene to the Mount of Golgotha. It is a curious piece of ſtatuary, all made and carved of wood, according to the hiſtory of Joſephus. This curious work has been ſhut up many years for want of room, and is now to be ſeen by grown perſons for a Quarter of a Dollar, and children at half price. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of MARTIN NOLL, late of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts that they may be adjuſted; and all perſons that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired likewiſe to bring in their accounts, well atteſted, for ſettlement.

ELIZABETH NOLL, Adminiſtratrix,
June 26. ¶ GEORGE FOREPAUGH, Adminiſtrator.

Little Britain, Lancaſter County, June C 1782.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the plantation of William Leech, on the night of the 8th inſt. June, a bay MARE, five years old, about 14 hands high, no brand nor ear-mark, both hind feet white, has a lump on her back under the hind part of the ſaddle. Alſo two HORSES, one black, about 7 or 8 years old, ſcarcely 14 hands high, canters well, and has a ſmall lump on his back; the other a ſorrel, five years old, thin made, with a ſtar in his face. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid creatures, ſo as the owners may have them again, ſhall have Five Pounds reward for horſes and thief, if ſtolen, or Three Pounds if ſtrayed, and in proportion for either of them, paid by ROBERT BELL, or COLLIN CERRELL. ¶

Greenwich, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, June 12.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED, on the 14th of May laſt, from the armed boat Gibraltar, in the ſervice of the State of New-Jerſey, a certain GEORGE MURPHY, ſays he is an Engliſhman, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well ſet ſhort dark brown or black hair, has loſt the middle finger on the right hand, is a very talkative fellow, fond of ſtrong drink, and much given to ſtealing. Had on when he went off, a half worn blue coat, a white flannel veſt, new wool hat, white woollen trowſers, new ſhoes with plated buckles in them. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter and confines him in any goal, and gives notice to the ſubſcriber ſo that he may be had, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought back, reaſonable charges, paid by

CHARLES ALLEN, Captain.

N. B. He is ſuppoſed to be either lurking about Philadelphia or gone toward Lancaſter. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. ¶

To be LETT, on Rent or Shares,

A COMPLEAT new FULLING-MILL, with two ſtocks, a ſhop, two ſtories high, 28 feet long by 18 wide, with dye, copper, ſheers, preſs and other conveniences, in good order:

Alſo to be LETT as above, A MALT and BREW-HOUSE, where may be made 50 barrels of ſtrong beer per week, and where plenty of barley is to be had. The above works are ſituated in Kent county, Maryland, a very rich, healthy and pleaſant country.

At the ſame, place two or three NAILORS would meet with employ and high wages. ¶ ISAAC PERKINS.

WHEREAS a certain Samuel M'Coſk of York county, in the State of Pennſylvania, obtained a bond of me the ſubſcriber, of St. George's hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, on Delaware, for the quantity of 266 buſhels and two-thirds of a buſhel of clean merchantable wheat, to be paid on the 26th day of December, in the year 1781, and as I have been informed, has ſince ſigned the ſaid bond to a certain John Vance, ſaid Vance being informed that the aforeſaid bond is ſettled agreeable to contract, may return the ſame; and to prevent farther frauds, I do certify that I have paid up the full conſideration of ſaid bond, and have a full and ſufficient diſcharge againſt the ſame; therefore I forewarn all perſons not to take any aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I ſhall not pay again, unleſs compelled by law.

June 10, 1782. ¶ JAMES HAUGHEY.

Sixteen Dollars Specie Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of a paſture near the Head of Cheſter, in Kent county, Maryland, on Saturday night, the 25th of May, A ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, ten years old, her near fore and off hind feet white, a blaze in her face, a white ſpot on her back, cauſed by the ſaddle, a ſmall white ſpot on her neck, the near ſide, branded with a very plain figure of 4 on her near buttock; ſhe trots and canters exceeding well, but ſomewhat ſlack of courage and apt to ſtart. Any perſon that will bring or give intelligence, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS ſpecie for their trouble, and if ſtolen, the above reward, paid by MORGAN JAMES.

Head of Cheſter, June 16, 1782. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, in the townſhip of Springfield, Cheſter County, in the State of Pennſylvania, on the night of the 23d inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, 4 years old this graſs, 14 hands and a half high, a natural trotter, with a ſtar in her forehead, branded on her near ſhoulder L D in large letters; alſo was ſtolen out of an out-houſe belonging to the ſubſcriber, on the night aforeſaid, a Man's Saddle, with a fringed light coloured velvet houſing and creaſed ſeat. Any perſon apprehending the thief, ſo that he be convicted, and the mare delivered to the owner, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the mare only, by

June 25, 1782. ¶ LEWIS DAVIS.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away on the 8th inſt. a large dark brown COW, ſuppoſed to be near calving, one of her ears ſlit, a little white upon each hind leg juſt above the hoof, alſo ſome white at the end of her tail, large bag and horns; it is thought ſhe is 8 or 9 years old. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid cow, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS SAY.

Philadelphia, 19th of 6th Month, 1782.

WAS ſtole out of the paſture of Thomas Cheyney, of Cheſter county, Thornbury townſhip, on the night of the 18th inſtant, A likely young bay MARE, five years old, half blooded, trots faſt and canters well, about 14 hands and an half high, long ſided and round bodied, long neck and light head, a ſcar under her foretop, which cannot be ſeen unleſs turned up, a ſmall matter of white on the hind part of both her hind feet, a ſmall ſcar on one of her hind legs, betweeen her hoof and footlock joint, low before, thin mane and ſwitch tail. Whoever takes up the thief and mare, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice and the mare reſtored to the owner, ſhall receive the REWARD of TWENTY DOLLARS, and TEN DOLLARS for the mare only, paid by † THOMAS CHENEY. *June* 20.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, A Negroe Man, named GEORGE, he is a ſlim made fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 38 years old, is black, and has ſmall legs; he is talkative, ſprightly, and very artful: He took with him a variety of clothes, a green cloth coat, a red waiſtcoat, two homeſpun ditto (milled cloth, dyed) two new country linen ſhirts, two hats, one covered with ſquirrel ſkin, the other has a button and loop, and a band of ſilver fringe; he wears a ſilver broach in his ſhirt boſom, has ſeveral white linen ſhirts, ſtocks, and a variety of other clothes; he croſſed from Port-Penn to Jerſey in the character of a freeman, and calls himſelf William Harris. Whoever apprehends ſaid fellow and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ PEREGRINE WARD.

Cæcil county, Maryland, May 30, 1782.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JONATHAN ZANE, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in that they be paid, by

JONATHAN ZANE,
JOEL ZANE,
JESSE ZANE,
WILLIAM ZANE,
} Executors

Philad. June 1. § 8 w.

York townſhip, York county, May 15, 1782.

To be SOLD at public ſale, on Thurſday, the firſt day of Auguſt next, if not ſold by private ſale before that time,

A VERY valuable tract of 30 acres of LAND, whereon is erected a very good griſt mill, with three pair of ſtones, one pair now running, and the others may be ſet to run with little expence, as the bolting cheſts and other accoutrements are partly done; ſhe had been formerly a merchant-mill, known by the name of Stevenſon's or late James Rankin's mill, ſituate, lying and being on a never failing ſtream of water, called Codorus creek, and about a mile from York-Town; there are about three acres of watered meadow, and more can be made, a good bearing orchard, containing about 4 acres, 17 acres of plough land of the beſt quality, and about 6 acres of wood land, very well timbered. Whoever inclines to purchaſe by private ſale, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, but if ſold at vendue, one half of the purchaſe money to be paid immediately, and the remaining other half part to be paid in two equal yearly payments. Attendance at the time of ſale will be given on the day aforeſaid, by PHILIP ALBRIGHT.

N. B. An indiſputable title will be given and immediate poſſeſſion. ¶

Twenty-four hard Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the firſt inſtant June, a large bay MARE, 5 years old, 15 hands and one inch high, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, both her hind feet white, the one to the footlock joint, the other not quite ſo high, trots and canters very well, carries herſelf gay, and is of very good courage. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get the mare and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ ANDREW OLIPHANT.

Eaſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, June 11, 1782.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 11th inſt. a black HORSE, with a ſtar in his forehead, and ſome white hairs down his face, a ſhort mane hanging on both ſides of his neck, near 15 hands high, three years old, and a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, if brought home, or THREE POUNDS for the thief and horſe, paid by ¶ THOMAS DAVIS.

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WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the Collectors, that they cannot obtain the Taxes due on ſundry Eſtates, viz.

A Lot of Ground, ſituate in North ward, belonging to Peter Gaſkell's eſtate.

Sundry Lots of Ground, ſituate in Dock ward (ſouth part) belonging to Peter Gaſkell's eſtate.

A Lot of Ground, ſituate in Upper Delaware ward, ſaid to belong to Gibb Jones and others.

Ten Acres of Land ſituate in Weſt Northern-Liberties, belonging to Caleb Foulk's eſtate.

One and a half Acre of ditto, in ditto, on Germantown road, belonging to perſons unknown.

Nineteen Acres of Land in ditto, belonging to George Croughan's eſtate.

Eleven Acres of Land, in ditto, ſaid to belong to Captain Thomas Reed.

Two vacant Lots in ditto, on the north ſide of Green-ſtreet; owners unknown.

Twenty-five Acres of Land, ſituate in Blockley townſhip, known by the name of Wilſon's land.

One hundred Acres of Land and Dwelling, ſituate in Lower Dublin townſhip, belonging to John Dungan.

Twenty-ſeven Acres of Land, ſituate in Germantown townſhip, belonging to Abraham Jones.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unleſs the ſaid owners, their attornies or agents, diſcharge and pay the taxes juſtly due on ſaid eſtates, on or before the 27th day of July, next enſuing the date hereof, the premiſes, or ſuch parts thereof reſpectively will be ſold, as may be ſufficient to pay all taxes due and reaſonable charges.

April 22, 1782. GUNNING BEDFORD, JOHN BAKER, NATHAN GIBSON. } Commiſſioners.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ABRAHAM BRITTON, late of Briſtol townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired likewiſe to bring in their accounts, well atteſted for ſettlement. ¶ KEZIAH BRITTON, Adminiſtratrix.

June 3, 1782. NICHOLAS LARZELERE, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1782.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

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To thoſe who contemplate with pleaſure the dignity of human nature, ſupported with manly firmneſs amidſt the reiterated attacks of adverſe fortune, it will afford the higheſt entertainment.——And to the ſoul of ſenſibility, which "*melts at every human woe*," and finds a luxury in indulging the ſympathetic tear, this tender tale of ſoft diſtreſs will be an unrivaled favourite.

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